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Economic Growth in the Northeast-Midwest

A Report on the Gross State Product, 1979-1989

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January 1992

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Economic Trends in the Northeast and Midwest: An Overview

The Northeast-Midwest's share of total U.S. manufacturing fell to less than half for the first time in the 1980s, as durable goods manufacturing production grew more than twice as fast nationally than it did in the region. Within the durable goods sector, automobile manufacturing declined 21 percent in the Northeast and Midwest while rising 35 percent in the South and West.

The Northeast-Midwest accounted for 54.9 percent of all U.S. manufacturing in 1979 but 49.8 percent in 1989, as measured by the inflation-adjusted market value of goods produced. The region's share of motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing declined from 77.6 to 67.1 percent during the same period. Motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing contracted 8 percent nationally from 1979 to 1989.

These trends emerge from an analysis of recently released gross state product (GSP) data, which track the market value of all goods and services produced by labor and property located in each state. GSP stands as the most comprehensive gauge of state economic activity, providing for the states a measure equivalent to that of the gross domestic product for the nation.

In the 18 northeastern and midwestern states, the GSP from manufacturing rose 18 percent from 1979 to 1989, in inflation-adjusted dollars. U.S. manufacturing GSP rose 30 percent during the same period, while the South and West experienced a 45 percent increase. Manufacturing grew for all states in the Northeast-Midwest region except Michigan, which sustained a 1 percent decline in manufacturing GSP, including a 6 percent decline in durable goods production. Despite the regional shift in manufacturing, that sector still accounted for 20.6 percent of the Northeast-Midwest GSP in 1989, using current dollars, compared to 17.2 percent for the South and West.

The region as a whole experienced a 17 percent increase from 1979 to 1989 in the production of durable goods, items that last three years or longer. During the same period, durable goods production rose 35 percent for the nation and 60 percent for the South and West, adjusted for inflation. Growth in nondurable manufacturing in the Northeast-Midwest also trailed the national pace, at 20 percent compared to 24 percent. All but one nondurable goods sector--chemicals and allied products--either grew more slowly or declined as fast or faster in the region than in the nation.

Slower Northeast-Midwest growth rates for manufacturing and other industries shrank the region's share of total U.S. GSP during the 1980s, although the northeastern and midwestern states still accounted for a larger share of the nation's economy than its population. The region accounted for 45.0 percent of all GSP in 1979 but 44.1 percent in 1989, in inflation-adjusted dollars. In nominal dollars, not adjusted for inflation, northeastern and midwestern states accounted for 44.4 percent of the total U.S. GSP in 1989, while containing 42.6 percent of the population.

In terms of its overall economy, the Northeast and Midwest experienced two distinct growth patterns during the 1980s. GSP data indicate the Northeast enjoyed an economic boom during much of the period, with GSP growing 39 percent from 1979 to 1989, while the Midwest, with its GSP expanding 18 percent, grew more slowly than any other area of the country. The national GSP increased 31 percent during the period.

The Northeast, which has been hit particularly hard by the recent recession, experienced rapid growth during the 1980s in a number of industries now engaged in restructuring and

retrenchment. Expansion in the Northeast outpaced national growth for the major industrial categories of construction, services, and wholesale and retail trade, as well as finance, insurance and real estate. Since the national recession began in July 1990, the construction industry has sustained the largest employment losses, in percentage terms, of any major industry, and retrenchment has occurred in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and some sectors of the service industry. The New England states enjoyed significant growth during the 1980s in durable manufacturing, concentrated in the military and computer sectors that have since fallen on hard times.

The Midwest missed the boom of the 1980s, growing 18 percent in terms of gross state product from 1979 to 1989 in constant, inflation-adjusted dollars. No other area of the country registered such slow growth during the period. The Midwest trailed the nation for growth in all major industries except mining. Having missed the boom of the previous decade, most midwestern states also have avoided the extremes of the recent bust. State economies have dipped, but the region has not been as hard hit as New England, the Mid-Atlantic area, and the South. However, continued dependence on manufacturing, especially the durable goods sector, is taking its toll on the Midwest as businesses and consumers put off purchases of cars, machine tools, and other big-ticket items.

Gross State Product Data

The sections and tables of this report present analysis of new and revised data on gross state product. Like the national gross domestic product, gross state product measures the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in a state, regardless of who owns the property. U.S. GSP totals do not equal U.S. gross domestic product levels, however, because the two data series treat several calculations differently. The new GSP numbers, released by the Commerce Department, present data on all industries from 1977 to 1989.

GSP provides the most comprehensive measure of state economic activity. Unlike employment--another common gauge for assessing state economies--GSP records the value of what is produced. Employment levels present a different picture because production can increase even as employment drops if output per worker rises, as it has in manufacturing.

The tables included in this report present 1989 levels for total GSP and GSP from major industries, unadjusted for inflation. The tables and the text also show percent changes and changes in share of total U.S. GSP from 1979 to 1989 using inflation-adjusted dollars. Comparisons across years were calculated using inflation-adjusted--or constant--dollars set to 1982 levels to avoid distortions caused by general inflation or differing rates of inflation among industries.

The use of current, or unadjusted dollars, would overstate growth rates and distort changes in shares over time. For example, inflation grew much faster in the services industry than in manufacturing from 1979 to 1989. Consequently inflation pushed up the GSP of states with heavy concentrations of service businesses faster than those of states with heavy concentrations of manufacturing businesses. The effects of inflation alone will have caused the GSP of a state with more manufacturing to lose share of U.S. GSP and will have increased the share of U.S. GSP accounted for by a state with a larger services industry. Use of constant dollars avoids this problem. Current 1989 dollars are used when no comparison is made between years.

The tables and the text also show state rankings for total GSP growth, growth by industry and, in some text sections, share of GSP by industry. All rankings include the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Growth rates and rankings are instructive but must be carefully considered. A state with very little production from a particular industry in 1979 needs an increase of only modest levels through 1989 to attain a very rapid growth rate for that sector, while a state with significant 1979 production from the same industry would require a much higher level of increase to enjoy the same rapid growth rate.

New England

New England enjoyed an economic boom from 1979 to 1989, growing faster than any other area of the country. Many of the industries that drove the rapid expansion now must battle with restructuring and retrenchment amid the recessionary circumstances of the early 1990s. Key New England growth industries for the period included construction, wholesale and retail trade, and the general services industry. New England also benefitted from substantial growth in durable goods manufacturing, concentrated in the computer and defense industries that have slowed considerably in recent years.

Total GSP for the New England states rose 54 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to 31 percent for the nation as a whole. The area's share of total U.S. GSP rose from 5.1 percent to 6.0 percent during the period. New England's growth outpaced U.S. increases for all major industrial categories except government, which rose 13 percent from 1979 to 1989 for the area and 14 percent for the nation.

Growth Industries

Among the major industries, wholesale trade grew the fastest in New England, with its GSP rising 91 percent compared to a U.S. increase of 55 percent in the 1980s. Construction in New England grew a remarkable 82 percent from 1979 to 1989, while increasing a modest 7 percent for the nation as a whole. New England, which accounted for just 3.9 percent of all U.S. GSP from construction in 1979, accounted for 6.6 percent of all construction in 1989, using constant dollars.

Other major industries recording rapid growth in New England during the period included retail trade, up 75 percent for the area compared to 41 percent nationally; and services, up 69 percent for the area and 49 percent nationally. Finance, insurance and real estate grew 49 percent in New England and 31 percent in the nation. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which accounts for just 1 percent of New England's GSP, rose 87 percent in value produced there from 1979 to 1989.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing GSP grew 47 percent in New England, increasing less than the area's overall GSP. Nevertheless the growth in New England's manufacturing GSP outpaced the 30 percent rise in manufacturing for the nation as a whole. The value of New England's manufacturing production increased even as manufacturing employment there fell by 225,300 from 1979 to 1989, in part because production shifted away from more labor-intensive industries, such as apparel and leather, and toward high-value-added industries, such as computers and electronics.

Durable goods production drove the increase in manufacturing, jumping 62 percent as New England's share of all U.S. durable goods GSP rose from 6.9 to 8.3 percent during the period. For the different durable goods sectors that expanded nationally, New England's growth rates outpaced U.S. increases for all but furniture and fixtures, and miscellaneous manufacturing. Primary metals industries, which contracted, fell 9 percent in New England but 30 percent nationally, while motor vehicles and equipment dropped 14 percent in New England and 8 percent nationally.

The fastest growing durable goods sector for New England and the nation was industrial machinery and equipment, which includes computers and office equipment. The GSP for this sector rose 156 percent in New England from 1979 to 1989 and 104 percent nationally.

GSP from electric and electronic equipment manufacturing rose 64 percent in New England and 51 percent in the United States. This sector's rapid growth for both the area and the nation reflects the military build-up of the 1980s. Electric and electronic equipment includes the categories of communications equipment and electronic components manufacturing, which ranked first and sixth, respectively, for 1989 levels of military output. New England also experienced a 53 percent increase in GSP for the durable goods sector classified as transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles. This sector, which grew 74 percent nationally, includes aircraft, aircraft parts, guided missiles, and other military hardware.

New England's GSP from nondurable goods manufacturing grew more slowly than the U.S. rate--14 percent compared to 24 percent. New England experienced slower growth or faster decline for all nondurable manufacturing sectors except chemicals and allied products, petroleum and coal products, and printing and publishing. Apparel and textile products fell 23 percent in New England compared to an increase of 5 percent nationally; GSP for food and kindred products dropped 11 percent in while growing 18 percent nationally.

Connecticut

Like most other New England states, Connecticut experienced an economic boom during the 1980s, with its GSP increasing 52 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national increase of 31 percent. Connecticut ranked twelfth among the states for overall GSP growth during the period. It placed among the top ten states for growth in seven of the ten major industrial categories: retail trade (third); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (fourth); transportation, communications and public utilities (seventh); construction (seventh); services (ninth); finance, insurance and real estate (ninth); and wholesale trade (ninth). By 1989, Connecticut ranked second in share of GSP from the finance, insurance and real estate industry, at 20.9 percent using current dollars. This sector has been hit by restructuring and retrenchment during the recession.

The state's manufacturing sector grew 33 percent over the period compared to 30 percent for the nation. Durable manufacturing rose 39 percent, with large percentage increases in the value of motor vehicles and equipment, lumber and wood products, and industrial machinery and equipment. Connecticut's GSP from motor vehicles and equipment almost tripled in constant dollars but still accounted for only 0.27 percent of the state's total GSP in 1989. Nondurable goods production increased 15 percent in the state but 24 percent nationally.

Maine

Maine's GSP grew 53 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national increase of 31 percent. The state ranked eighth for overall growth during the period. It placed

among the top 15 states for growth in eight of ten major industrial categories: construction (second); retail trade (fourth); mining (fourth); finance, insurance and real estate (tenth); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (tenth); services (eleventh); wholesale trade (eleventh); and government (eleventh). Maine ranked nineteenth in growth from 1979 to 1989 for the other two major industrial categories: manufacturing and transportation, communications and public utilities. The value of construction GSP for Maine more than doubled; and the industry accounted for 7.4 percent of its total GSP in 1989, using current dollars, compared to 4.8 percent of the total U.S. GSP. The state ranked fourth in GSP from construction in 1989.

Within the manufacturing sector, Maine experienced rapid growth in GSP from durable goods production, up 96 percent during the period compared to 35 percent for the nation. The upswing was driven by growth in industrial machinery and equipment, which includes computers; transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles; and electric and electronic equipment, which includes several sectors with high military output. The 8 percent growth in Maine's nondurable goods sector trailed the national mark of 24 percent for the period, with state declines in leather and leather products, textile and mill products, and food and kindred products.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts ranked sixth among the states for growth in GSP from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars, with a 53 percent increase for the state during the period compared to a 31 percent expansion for the nation. The state placed among the 15 fastest growing states for seven of ten major industrial categories: construction (first); wholesale trade (fourth); retail trade (sixth); mining (sixth); services (seventh); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (eight); and manufacturing (fourteenth). In 1989, Massachusetts ranked behind only Nevada and the District of Columbia for share of GSP from services--25.1 percent, using current dollars.

Manufacturing GSP in Massachusetts rose 51 percent from 1979 to 1989, again in constant dollars compared to 30 percent for the nation as a whole. GSP from durable goods manufacturing jumped by 67 percent primarily on the strength of industrial machinery and equipment, which includes computers. Other durable good sectors that grew faster in Massachusetts than the state grew overall were lumber and wood products; and electric and electronic equipment, which incorporates several sectors with high military output. Nondurable goods manufacturing in Massachusetts grew 14 percent compared to 24 percent nationally.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire was the fastest growing state in the nation from 1979 to 1989, with its GSP rising 92 percent in constant dollars compared to 31 percent for the nation as a whole. Rapid growth placed New Hampshire among the 15 fastest growing states for all major industrial categories. The state ranked first for growth in manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and retail trade. In 1989, New Hampshire ranked first for share of GSP from real estate alone--16.2 percent compared to 11.8 percent for the nation, using current dollars. The state ranked third for share of GSP from the entire finance, insurance and real estate industry (20.8 percent), and fourth for share of GSP from durable manufacturing (17.5 percent).

New Hampshire's manufacturing GSP more than doubled in constant dollars from 1979 to 1989, rising 119 percent; the industry's share of the state's GSP grew over the period. Durable goods GSP climbed 173 percent, largely on the strength of industrial machinery and equipment, which includes computers; transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles, which includes

aircraft, aircraft parts, ships, guided missiles and other military hardware; primary metals industries; and electric and electronic equipment, which also incorporates significant military output. Non-durable manufacturing in New Hampshire increased 16 percent compared to 24 percent nationally.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island's GSP grew 35 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars, somewhat faster than the nation's 31 percent increase in total GSP. Rhode Island ranked twentieth among all the states for overall GSP growth and last among the New England states. It placed among the fastest growing 15 states for two major industrial categories: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (second); and retail trade (twelfth).

Rhode Island experienced slower growth in manufacturing GSP than the nation from 1979 to 1989--20 percent compared to 30 percent. The state's durable goods sector grew 22 percent, with declines recorded for the manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment; transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles; primary metals industries; instruments and related products; and stone, clay and glass products. The remaining durable goods sectors--lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products, industrial machinery and equipment, electric and electronic equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing--all grew at rates faster than the overall state GSP. Nondurable goods manufacturing grew 14 percent in Rhode Island during the period, despite a decline of 48 percent in apparel and other textile products, and a drop of 21 percent in leather and leather products.

Vermont

Vermont's economy was the third fastest growing in the nation, with GSP rising 60 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to 31 percent nationally. Rapid growth placed Vermont among the top 15 states for growth in seven of the ten major industrial categories: finance, insurance and real estate (third); construction (third); government (fourth); retail trade (fifth); wholesale trade (seventh); manufacturing (eleventh); and services (fifteenth). The state ranked fifth for share of GSP from construction--7.3 percent in 1989, using current dollars. The 1990 recession has hit the construction industry hard.

Vermont's manufacturing GSP increased 59 percent during the period, with both durable and nondurable goods production increasing faster in the state than the nation. Durable goods GSP rose 69 percent, with rapid growth rates for the manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment, fabricated metal products, and electric and electronic equipment. The value of nondurable goods production increased 27 percent in the state from 1979 to 1989, with food and kindred products alone rising 98 percent.

The Mid-Atlantic States

The Mid-Atlantic economy grew faster than the U.S. economy from 1979 to 1989 in inflation-adjusted dollars. Like New England, the Mid-Atlantic area experienced 1980s growth driven in large part by industries that have since sustained some structural and some recessionary losses. The Mid-Atlantic growth leaders included construction; finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and services. During the same period, the Mid-Atlantic area lost share of national manufacturing production in both the durable and nondurable sectors.

Total GSP for the Mid-Atlantic states rose 35 percent from 1979 to 1989 compared to an increase of 31 percent for the nation as a whole. The area's share of total U.S. GSP increased slightly from 18.1 to 18.5 percent, in constant dollars. Growth in the Mid-Atlantic states outpaced U.S. increases for seven of the ten major industrial categories. Mid-Atlantic growth lagged behind U.S. increases in manufacturing; and transportation, communications and public utilities. Government GSP grew 14 percent in both the Mid-Atlantic area and the nation.

Growth Industries

The Mid-Atlantic states experienced rapid growth in construction GSP, which rose 51 percent compared to just 7 percent for the nation. The fastest growing major industry for the Mid-Atlantic states was agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which accounts for less than 1 percent of the area's total GSP. This sector, which includes farming, landscaping and lawn services, as well as commercial fishing, grew 60 percent in the Mid-Atlantic compared to 30 percent nationally from 1979 to 1989.

Other fast-growing industries for the Mid-Atlantic states during the period included finance, insurance and real estate, up 43 percent compared to 31 percent nationally; retail trade, up 46 percent compared to 41 percent nationally; services, up 51 percent compared to 49 percent nationally; and wholesale trade, up 57 percent in the area and 55 percent nationally.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing GSP grew 16 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area from 1979 to 1989, while rising 30 percent for the United States as a whole. Even with the growth in production, albeit slow, the Mid-Atlantic states lost 838,000 manufacturing jobs during the period as productivity gains increased output per worker and production shifted to such high-value-added sectors as chemicals and computers. Mid-Atlantic GSP from durable goods manufacturing grew just 13 percent in the ten-year period compared to 35 percent nationally, while the area's GSP from nondurable goods manufacturing rose 19 percent compared to 24 percent nationally.

The Mid-Atlantic states together experienced slower growth or faster decline than the United States for all the durable goods sectors except lumber and wood products, which increased 75 percent in the area while rising 18 percent nationally. GSP from motor vehicles and equipment fell 35 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area compared to a drop of 8 percent nationally; GSP from instruments and related products fell 9 percent, while increasing 19 percent nationally.

Among the different nondurable goods sectors, the Mid-Atlantic states together experienced slower growth or faster decline for all but chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products. Apparel and other textile products fell 13 percent in the Mid-Atlantic area while growing 5 percent nationally.

Delaware

Delaware's GSP increased 42 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national increase of 31 percent. Delaware ranked seventeenth among the states for overall GSP growth. It placed among the fastest growing 15 states for three major industrial categories: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (third); finance, insurance and real estate (fifth); and services (fourteenth).

Manufacturing GSP in Delaware increased 40 percent compared to 30 percent nationally during the period. The value of durable goods production increased more slowly for Delaware than for the nation--29 percent versus 35 percent--despite sharp increases in state GSP from electric and electronic equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, lumber and wood products, and industrial machinery and equipment. Growth in the value of Delaware's nondurable goods production rose 44 percent compared to 24 percent for the nation as a whole. The state recorded rapid growth rates for textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, and chemicals and allied products.

Maryland

Maryland's GSP grew 44 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national increase of 31 percent. Maryland's growth rate ranked sixteenth among all the state increases. The state placed among the top 15 for growth in eight of the ten major industrial categories: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (sixth); mining (seventh); services (eighth); retail trade (eleventh); construction (eleventh); wholesale trade (twelfth); finance, insurance and real estate (thirteenth); and transportation, communications and public utilities (fourteenth).

Manufacturing GSP increased more slowly in Maryland than in the nation as a whole--21 percent compared to 30 percent. The value of durable goods production rose 22 percent in Maryland compared to 35 percent in the nation. The expansion of this sector for the state was slowed by declines in the primary metals industries; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay and glass products; and miscellaneous manufacturing. Nondurable goods production increased 20 percent for Maryland. State growth in nondurable goods trailed national growth in part because of declines in apparel and other textile products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, and paper and allied products.

New Jersey

New Jersey ranked seventh among the states for growth in GSP from 1979 to 1989, with a 53 percent increase in constant dollars compared to a national rise of 31 percent. Rapid economic expansion placed the state among the top 15 for growth in seven of ten major industrial categories: wholesale trade (third); finance, insurance and real estate (fourth); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (fifth); services (sixth); construction (sixth); retail trade (thirteenth); and government (fifteenth). In 1989, New Jersey ranked fourth among all states for share of GSP from the finance, insurance and real estate industry--20.7 percent in current dollars. This sector is now struggle with significant restructuring and retrenchment.

New Jersey's manufacturing GSP increased 28 percent during the ten-year period compared to a 30 percent rise nationally. The value of durable goods production in the state grew 21 percent--slower than the U.S. rate--while the GSP from nondurable goods climbed 35 percent--faster than the national mark. New Jersey's nondurable goods sector received a boost from fast growth in the manufacture of food and kindred products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and allied products.

New York

New York's GSP grew 33 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars, slightly faster than the 31 percent increase in national GSP. New York ranked twenty-third among the states for overall GSP growth. The state placed among the top 15 for growth in government (fourteenth);

and finance, insurance and real estate (fifteenth). New York began and ended the period with the largest share of state GSP from the finance, insurance and real estate industry--23.1 percent in 1989, using current dollars, compared with 17.4 percent for the nation. New York fell among the ten slowest states for growth in transportation, communications and public utilities (forty-sixth); and manufacturing (forty-third).

Manufacturing GSP in New York increased 13 percent during the period compared to 30 percent for the nation. Growth rates for the state's durable and nondurable goods sectors both trailed the national pace. The manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment contracted 44 percent in New York, as did primary metals industries. In the nondurable goods sector, declines occurred in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, leather and leather products, and paper and allied products. Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products grew 53 percent.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania was the only Mid-Atlantic state to grow at a slower pace than the nation, with its GSP increasing 21 percent from 1979 to 1989, in constant dollars, compared to 31 percent for the United States as a whole. Pennsylvania ranked thirty-fourth among the states for GSP growth during the period. Pennsylvania failed to rank among the fastest growing states for any of the major industrial categories. It placed among the ten slowest growing states for three industries: manufacturing (forty-seventh); transportation, communications and public utilities (forty-third); and government (forty-first).

Manufacturing grew just 8 percent in Pennsylvania during the period compared to 30 percent nationally. Sharp drops in production for primary metals industries, motor vehicles and equipment, and instruments and related products kept growth in the value of durable goods production to just 3 percent in the state compared to 35 percent nationally. Nondurable manufacturing in Pennsylvania fared somewhat better, increasing 18 percent, while rising 24 percent nationally. Chemicals and allied products led the growth in the state, increasing 55 percent; the rise in value of food and kindred products also outpaced the national mark. Significant declines occurred in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and leather and leather products.

The Midwest

The Midwest economy missed the boom of the 1980s and grew more slowly than any other area of the country from 1979 to 1989. The midwestern GSP rose at about three-fifths the rate of the national increase during that period, with area growth rates lagging U.S. increases for all industries with expanding national output. Manufacturing, which stands out in importance for the Midwest, grew more slowly in the area than in any other. Nevertheless, midwestern states entered the 1990 recession in better standing than some others largely because they avoided the booms, and therefore the busts, in construction, retail trade, and finance insurance and real estate.

Total GSP for the midwestern states rose 18 percent from 1979 to 1989, in constant dollars. The Midwest growth trailed the national pace of 31 percent; its share of total U.S. GSP dropped from 21.9 to 19.6 percent, in constant dollars, during the period. The area's GSP growth exceeded that of the nation only for the major industrial category of mining, which increased 6 percent for the Midwest while declining 11 percent for the nation.

Growth Industries

Among the major industries, wholesale trade grew the fastest from 1979 to 1989 for the Midwest, rising 41 percent. Nationally, GSP from wholesale trade increased 55 percent. Other industries that grew faster than the area's overall economy included wholesale trade, up 41 percent in the Midwest, 55 percent nationally; services, up 32 percent in the Midwest, 49 percent nationally; retail trade, up 23 percent in the Midwest, 41 percent nationally; transportation, communications and public utilities, up 23 percent in the area and 38 percent nationally; and finance, insurance and real estate, up 19 percent in the Midwest, 31 percent nationally. Construction GSP contracted in the Midwest, dropping 10 percent from 1979 to 1989.

Manufacturing

The growth rate for midwestern manufacturing, at 14 percent, was less than half that of national manufacturing, at 30 percent. The Midwest lost 860,500 manufacturing jobs from 1979 to 1989--despite modest growth in the value of manufacturing output--as productivity gains increased output per worker and production shifted among sectors. Midwestern GSP from durable goods manufacturing industries grew just 11 percent compared to 35 percent for the United States. GSP from nondurable goods increased 22 percent from 1979 to 1989 in the area compared to 24 percent nationally.

The Midwest recorded a faster growth rate than the nation for the durable goods sectors of lumber and wood products, up 62 percent compared to 18 percent nationally; furniture and fixtures, up 17 percent compared to 12 percent nationally; and instruments and related products, up 20 percent compared to 19 percent nationally.

The Midwest experienced slower growth rates or faster declines than the nation in all other durable goods sectors. The Midwest had the slowest rates of growth of any area for the durable goods categories of industrial and commercial machinery, at 62 percent in the area, 104 percent in the U.S.; and electrical and electronic equipment, 8 percent compared to 51 percent nationally. The area had the fastest rate of decline for stone, clay and glass products, down 10 percent compared to no change for the nation. GSP from motor vehicles and equipment dropped 19 percent from 1979 to 1989 while declining 8 percent for the nation. The Midwest's share of total U.S. GSP from motor vehicles and equipment fell from 67.7 percent in 1979 to 59.9 percent in 1989, using constant dollars.

The Midwest fared better in the nondurable goods industries. The region experienced faster growth or slower decline than the nation in five sectors: chemicals and allied products, paper and allied products, apparel and other textile products, textile mill products, and leather and leather products. It recorded slower growth or faster decline than the nation as a whole for another five sectors: petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, printing and publishing, food and kindred products, and tobacco manufacturing.

Illinois

Illinois' GSP rose 20 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national increase of 31 percent. The slower growth placed Illinois thirty-fifth among the states for economic expansion. Illinois ranked among the ten slowest growing states for three major industrial categories: manufacturing (forty-sixth); government (forty-fourth); and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (forty-fourth). Among midwestern states, only Illinois exceeded the nation mark for share

of GSP derived from the services industry--19.4 percent using 1989 dollars compared to 18.8 percent nationally.

Illinois' manufacturing GSP increased 11 percent during the period compared to a national increase of 30 percent. The value of durable goods production rose just 7 percent for the state as GSP declined for primary metals industries; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay and glass products; transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles; instruments and related products; and fabricated metals products. The state recorded gains for motor vehicles and equipment, which increased 39 percent while declining 8 percent nationally. State increases also were recorded for industrial machinery and equipment, lumber and wood products, miscellaneous manufacturing, and electric and electronic equipment. The value of nondurable goods production increased 16 percent in the state compared to 24 percent nationally, with substantial gains from rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products.

Indiana

Indiana's economy expanded 18 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars, while the national GSP grew 31 percent. Indiana ranked thirty-eighth among the states in terms of growth. It was the tenth fastest growing state for the mining industry, but that sector accounted for less than 1 percent of the state's GSP in 1989, using current dollars. Indiana placed among the slowest ten states for growth in manufacturing, ranking forty-fourth with an increase of 12 percent. Nevertheless, the state ranked second behind North Carolina in 1989 for the share of GSP coming from manufacturing--28.9 percent in current dollars compared to 18.7 percent for the nation.

Within the manufacturing sector, the value of durable goods production in Indiana rose just 8 percent despite growth of more than 40 percent for instruments and related products, miscellaneous manufacturing, industrial machinery and equipment, and lumber and wood products. The manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment declined 20 percent. Indiana's nondurable goods manufacturing increased 25 percent during the ten-year period, slightly faster than the national increase of 24 percent. The state recorded growth rates above national levels for apparel and other textile products, chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products.

Iowa

Iowa had the forty-fifth slowest growing GSP among the states, with a 7 percent increase from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars. Iowa ranked among the ten slowest growing states for eight of the ten major industrial categories: transportation, communications and public utilities (forty-ninth); retail trade (forty-seventh); services (forty-seventh); agriculture, forestry and fisheries (forty-sixth); government (forty-sixth); construction (forty-fifth); wholesale trade (forty-third); and finance, insurance and real estate (forty-second). Despite its slow growth, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry accounted for 8.8 percent of the state's GSP in 1989, using current dollars, placing Iowa fifth among states by this measure.

The value of manufacturing production in Iowa rose 23 percent from 1979 to 1989 compared to 30 percent nationally. Durable goods production increased 32 percent, and nondurable goods rose 9 percent. The manufacturing sectors that grew in Iowa at a faster pace than they grew nationally were lumber and wood products, fabricated metal products, transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles, apparel and other textile products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, and leather and leather products.

Michigan

Michigan's GSP increased 10 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a national GSP increase of 31 percent. Michigan ranked forty-second among states for its rate of growth during the period. Michigan placed among the ten slowest states for growth in transportation, communications and public utilities (fiftieth); manufacturing (forty-eight); and government (forty-eighth). Despite an actual decline in Michigan, the manufacturing industry accounted for 27.4 percent of the state's GSP in 1989, using current dollars, placing Michigan seventh among states by this measure. Michigan ranked first for share of GSP from durable manufacturing, at 20.7 percent.

Michigan was the only state in the Northeast-Midwest region to experience a decline in manufacturing GSP, which dropped 1 percent in value during the ten-year period while growing 30 percent for the nation. Durable goods manufacturing fell 6 percent in Michigan while rising 35 percent nationally, but the state's growth rate for nondurable goods (25 percent) outpaced the national increase (24 percent). Among the durable goods sectors, the value of Michigan production for the all-important motor vehicles and equipment industry declined 29 percent, primary metals industries dropped 39 percent, and electric and electronic equipment fell 13 percent, while growing 51 percent nationally. Growth in Michigan's nondurable goods sector was led by petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, and chemicals and allied products.

Minnesota

The Minnesota economy grew faster than any other midwestern state from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars, increasing 36 percent to win the state a rank of nineteenth for growth. Minnesota was the only midwestern state to record GSP growth at a level above the national pace of 31 percent. The state ranked seventh for growth in manufacturing, which increased 67 percent.

Within the manufacturing sector, Minnesota experienced rapid growth in GSP from durable goods production, up 82 percent during the period compared to 35 percent for the nation. The durable goods expansion was driven by strong increases in the production of industrial machinery and equipment, including computers; lumber and wood products; motor vehicles and equipment; and transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles. Nondurable goods production in Minnesota rose an inflation-adjusted 44 percent from 1979 to 1989 on the strength of expansion in petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, chemicals and allied products, and paper and allied products.

Ohio

Ohio placed fortieth among states in growth with an increase of 17 percent in its GSP compared to 31 percent for the nation as a whole from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars. Ohio was among the slowest growing ten states in transportation, communications and public utilities (forty-eighth); manufacturing (forty-fifth); and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (forty-third). Though the value of its manufacturing production grew slowly, the state ranked sixth for share of GSP from the industry (27.5 percent) and third for share from durable goods manufacturing (17.9 percent) in 1989, using current dollars.

Ohio's manufacturing GSP increased 12 percent during the period using constant dollars compared to a 30 percent increase nationally. The value of durable goods production increased just 9 percent, with declines recorded for primary metals industries; stone, clay and glass products; and

furniture and fixtures. The state experienced virtually no growth in motor vehicles and equipment production. Ohio recorded strong growth rates for lumber and wood products, transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles, miscellaneous manufacturing, and instruments and related products. Nondurable goods production grew 19 percent during the period, with state growth faster than national growth for petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and allied products.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin economy grew 24 percent from 1979 to 1989 in constant dollars compared to a 31 percent increase for the nation. The state placed twenty-eighth in growth among all the states, but second among the slow-growing midwestern states. Wisconsin failed to place among the 15 fastest growing states for any major industry, but it did outpace industry growth rates of the slowest ten states for all major categories. The state ranked fourth for share of GSP from manufacturing in 1989--27.7 percent, using current dollars.

The value of Wisconsin's manufacturing production increased 31 percent during the period compared to a 30 percent increase nationally. Durable goods production grew slightly slower in Wisconsin, at 34 percent, than in the nation, at 35 percent. The durable goods sectors that grew in Wisconsin at faster than the national pace were transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles; lumber and wood products; fabricated metal products; stone, clay and glass products; instruments and related products; and furniture and fixtures. State growth in nondurable goods, at 25 percent, exceeded the national increase of 24 percent; Wisconsin surpassed the national growth rate for the nondurable goods categories of rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, paper and allied products, apparel and other textile products, chemicals and allied products, textile mill products, and printing and publishing.

Total Gross State Product, 1979-1989

	1989 Gross State Product (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of GSP 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 Gross State Product[4]	Share of 1989 Gross State Product[4]
New England					
Connecticut	88,863	52	12	1.5	1.7
Maine	23,474	53	8	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts	144,791	53	6	2.4	2.8
New Hampshire	24,504	92	1	0.3	0.5
Rhode Island	18,807	35	20	0.3	0.4
Vermont	11,502	60	3	0.2	0.2
Total	311,941	54	--	5.1	6.0
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	15,418	42	17	0.3	0.3
Maryland	99,074	44	16	1.7	1.8
New Jersey	203,375	53	7	3.3	3.8
New York	441,068	33	23	8.1	8.2
Pennsylvania	227,898	21	34	4.8	4.4
Total	986,833	35	--	18.1	18.5
Midwest					
Illinois	256,478	20	35	5.5	5.0
Indiana	105,314	18	38	2.3	2.1
Iowa	52,574	7	45	1.3	1.0
Michigan	181,827	10	42	4.3	3.6
Minnesota	93,559	36	19	1.8	1.8
Ohio	211,545	17	40	4.7	4.2
Wisconsin	93,978	24	28	2.0	1.9
Total	995,275	18	--	21.9	19.6
South					
Alabama	67,886	32	24	1.3	1.3
Arkansas	37,169	28	25	0.8	0.7
District of Columbia	39,363	23	30	0.7	0.7
Florida	226,964	62	2	3.4	4.2
Georgia	129,776	58	5	2.0	2.4
Kentucky	65,858	23	31	1.4	1.3
Louisiana	79,138	-9	50	2.5	1.7
Mississippi	38,135	21	33	0.8	0.8
North Carolina	130,085	44	15	2.2	2.4
Oklahoma	52,342	2	47	1.4	1.1
South Carolina	60,150	52	9	1.0	1.2
Tennessee	92,267	40	18	1.7	1.8
Texas	340,057	19	36	7.8	7.1
Virginia	136,497	52	10	2.2	2.5
West Virginia	27,922	8	44	0.7	0.6
Total	1,523,609	31	--	29.9	29.8

Total Gross State Product, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 Gross State Product (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of GSP 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 Gross State Product[4]	Share of 1989 Gross State Product[4]
West					
Alaska	19,582	51	13	0.4	0.5
Arizona	65,306	52	11	1.1	1.2
California	697,381	51	14	11.7	13.4
Colorado	66,180	26	27	1.3	1.3
Hawaii	25,755	35	21	0.5	0.5
Idaho	16,339	22	32	0.3	0.3
Kansas	48,829	17	39	1.1	1.0
Missouri	100,081	23	29	2.0	1.9
Montana	13,104	-1	48	0.3	0.3
Nebraska	31,115	19	37	0.7	0.6
Nevada	27,960	60	4	0.4	0.5
New Mexico	25,414	9	43	0.6	0.5
North Dakota	11,231	-5	49	0.3	0.2
Oregon	52,118	16	41	1.1	1.0
South Dakota	11,135	7	46	0.3	0.2
Utah	28,135	33	22	0.5	0.6
Washington	96,233	26	26	1.9	1.8
Wyoming	11,115	-14	51	0.4	0.3
Total	1,347,013	37	--	25.0	26.0
Northeast	1,298,774	39	--	23.2	24.5
Midwest	995,275	18	--	21.9	19.6
Northeast and Midwest	2,294,049	29	--	45.0	44.1
South	1,523,609	31	--	29.9	29.8
West	1,347,013	37	--	25.0	26.0
South and West	2,870,622	34	--	55.0	55.9
U.S. Total	5,164,671	31	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Agriculture (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank for Growth in Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	685	117	4	0.4	0.6
Maine	665	76	10	0.4	0.6
Massachusetts	1,259	90	8	0.8	1.1
New Hampshire	224	74	13	0.1	0.2
Rhode Island	253	163	2	0.1	0.2
Vermont	328	36	27	0.3	0.3
Total	3,414	87	--	2.1	3.0
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	317	127	3	0.2	0.3
Maryland	1,252	95	6	0.7	1.1
New Jersey	1,292	106	5	0.7	1.1
New York	2,750	44	25	2.2	2.4
Pennsylvania	2,956	46	24	2.3	2.6
Total	8,567	60	--	6.1	7.5
Midwest					
Illinois	4,889	1	44	5.6	4.3
Indiana	2,676	7	41	2.9	2.4
Iowa	4,630	-4	46	5.5	4.1
Michigan	2,422	28	31	2.2	2.1
Minnesota	3,813	11	39	4.0	3.4
Ohio	2,677	1	43	3.0	2.4
Wisconsin	3,565	8	40	3.8	3.1
Total	24,672	5	--	27.0	21.8
South					
Alabama	1,612	29	30	1.4	1.4
Arkansas	2,152	19	36	2.1	1.9
District of Columbia	9	60	17	0.0	0.0
Florida	6,316	75	12	4.1	5.6
Georgia	2,475	54	19	1.9	2.2
Kentucky	2,372	30	29	2.1	2.1
Louisiana	1,193	-11	47	1.5	1.1
Mississippi	1,353	-15	48	1.8	1.2
North Carolina	3,280	58	18	2.4	2.9
Oklahoma	2,146	17	37	2.1	1.9
South Carolina	949	24	34	0.9	0.8
Tennessee	1,738	25	32	1.6	1.5
Texas	6,913	32	28	6.0	6.1
Virginia	1,811	89	9	1.1	1.6
West Virginia	251	24	33	0.2	0.2
Total	34,570	35	--	29.4	30.5

Gross State Product for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry, 1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Agriculture (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank for Growth in Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	534	62	16	0.4	0.5
Arizona	1,570	51	21	1.2	1.4
California	16,039	52	20	12.1	14.1
Colorado	1,957	76	11	1.3	1.7
Hawaii	507	47	23	0.4	0.4
Idaho	1,794	90	7	1.1	1.6
Kansas	2,501	3	42	2.8	2.2
Missouri	2,338	-16	49	3.2	2.1
Montana	939	16	38	0.9	0.8
Nebraska	3,606	48	22	2.8	3.2
Nevada	282	167	1	0.1	0.2
New Mexico	651	23	35	0.6	0.6
North Dakota	1,117	-23	51	1.7	1.0
Oregon	2,239	65	15	1.6	2.0
South Dakota	1,481	-3	45	1.8	1.3
Utah	509	42	26	0.4	0.4
Washington	3,907	66	14	2.7	3.4
Wyoming	288	-16	50	0.4	0.3
Total	42,259	37	--	35.4	37.2
Northeast	11,981	67	--	8.2	10.5
Midwest	24,672	5	--	27.0	21.8
Northeast and Midwest	36,653	20	--	35.2	32.3
South	34,570	35	--	29.4	30.5
West	42,259	37	--	35.4	37.2
South and West	76,829	36	--	64.8	67.7
U.S. Total	113,482	30	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Mining Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Mining (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	55	37	17	0.0	0.0
Maine	12	175	4	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	99	139	6	0.0	0.1
New Hampshire	31	56	13	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	8	-47	49	0.0	0.0
Vermont	27	-22	35	0.0	0.0
Total	232	47	--	0.1	0.2
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	0	-100	50	0.0	0.0
Maryland	137	112	7	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	140	42	16	0.1	0.1
New York	468	7	25	0.4	0.5
Pennsylvania	1,849	22	22	1.6	2.1
Total	2,594	21	--	2.1	2.8
Midwest					
Illinois	1,502	21	23	1.3	1.8
Indiana	601	73	10	0.3	0.7
Iowa	112	3	27	0.1	0.1
Michigan	1,009	1	28	1.1	1.2
Minnesota	413	-23	38	0.3	0.3
Ohio	1,130	-12	32	1.4	1.3
Wisconsin	121	-1	30	0.1	0.1
Total	4,888	6	--	4.6	5.4
South					
Alabama	1,452	51	14	1.1	1.8
Arkansas	366	-23	40	0.6	0.5
District of Columbia	5	300	2	0.0	0.0
Florida	1,075	-23	39	1.1	1.0
Georgia	688	61	11	0.3	0.5
Kentucky	2,958	57	12	2.1	3.6
Louisiana	9,634	-36	46	17.9	12.9
Mississippi	592	-32	44	1.0	0.8
North Carolina	359	50	15	0.2	0.3
Oklahoma	3,615	-35	45	6.7	4.8
South Carolina	123	31	19	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	354	9	24	0.3	0.3
Texas	23,584	-22	37	36.3	31.6
Virginia	1,187	74	8	0.7	1.4
West Virginia	3,397	73	9	2.2	4.2
Total	49,389	-19	--	70.5	63.8

Gross State Product for the Mining Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Mining (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	5,984	139	5	3.0	8.1
Arizona	797	35	18	0.5	0.7
California	5,111	0	29	5.7	6.4
Colorado	1,193	-21	34	1.6	1.4
Hawaii	8	-700	51	0.0	0.0
Idaho	223	26	21	0.1	0.2
Kansas	671	-46	48	1.4	0.9
Missouri	285	-11	31	0.2	0.2
Montana	870	3	26	0.8	1.0
Nebraska	64	-22	36	0.1	0.1
Nevada	1,307	393	1	0.2	1.0
New Mexico	2,526	-24	41	3.8	3.2
North Dakota	503	-26	43	0.8	0.7
Oregon	68	-45	47	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	126	30	20	0.1	0.1
Utah	596	-21	33	0.7	0.7
Washington	263	187	3	0.1	0.2
Wyoming	2,554	-25	42	3.6	3.0
Total	23,149	9	--	22.8	27.8
Northeast	2,826	23	--	2.2	3.0
Midwest	4,888	6	--	4.6	5.4
Northeast and Midwest	7,714	12	--	6.8	8.4
South	49,389	-19	--	70.5	63.8
West	23,149	9	--	22.8	27.8
South and West	72,538	-12	--	93.2	91.6
U.S. Total	80,252	-11	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.
[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.
[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).
[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Construction Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Construction (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	4,222	67	7	1.1	1.7
Maine	1,739	101	2	0.4	0.7
Massachusetts	7,519	105	1	1.6	3.0
New Hampshire	1,373	47	13	0.4	0.6
Rhode Island	632	19	18	0.2	0.3
Vermont	841	95	3	0.2	0.3
Total	16,326	82	--	3.9	6.6
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	724	3	21	0.3	0.3
Maryland	6,194	50	11	1.8	2.5
New Jersey	11,029	76	6	2.7	4.5
New York	20,293	78	5	4.9	8.2
Pennsylvania	10,444	7	20	4.2	4.2
Total	48,684	51	--	13.9	19.7
Midwest					
Illinois	11,969	2	22	5.1	4.8
Indiana	5,307	-1	23	2.3	2.1
Iowa	1,770	-38	45	1.2	0.7
Michigan	6,903	-12	26	3.4	2.8
Minnesota	3,453	-16	31	1.8	1.4
Ohio	7,734	-15	29	3.9	3.1
Wisconsin	3,325	-18	33	1.7	1.3
Total	40,461	-10	--	19.4	16.3
South					
Alabama	2,106	-23	35	1.2	0.9
Arkansas	1,553	-24	36	0.9	0.6
District of Columbia	2,708	89	4	0.6	1.1
Florida	15,768	51	10	4.5	6.4
Georgia	5,999	41	14	1.8	2.4
Kentucky	3,355	-9	25	1.6	1.4
Louisiana	3,792	-43	47	2.8	1.5
Mississippi	1,520	-30	40	0.9	0.6
North Carolina	5,115	24	15	1.8	2.1
Oklahoma	1,816	-44	48	1.4	0.7
South Carolina	2,342	23	16	0.8	0.9
Tennessee	4,013	10	19	1.6	1.6
Texas	14,095	-36	43	9.5	5.7
Virginia	9,013	58	9	2.5	3.6
West Virginia	1,335	-40	46	1.0	0.5
Total	74,530	-2	--	32.9	30.1

Gross State Product for the Construction Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Construction (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	1,347	-12	27	0.7	0.5
Arizona	4,646	-6	24	2.1	1.9
California	33,590	22	17	11.9	13.6
Colorado	2,788	-35	42	1.9	1.1
Hawaii	2,237	48	12	0.7	0.9
Idaho	401	-57	51	0.4	0.2
Kansas	1,765	-28	37	1.1	0.7
Missouri	3,856	-13	28	1.9	1.6
Montana	897	-34	41	0.6	0.4
Nebraska	1,070	-22	34	0.6	0.4
Nevada	2,886	59	8	0.8	1.2
New Mexico	1,457	-16	30	0.7	0.6
North Dakota	515	-53	50	0.5	0.2
Oregon	2,095	-30	38	1.3	0.8
South Dakota	468	-30	39	0.3	0.2
Utah	1,092	-37	44	0.8	0.4
Washington	5,767	-17	32	3.0	2.3
Wyoming	846	-50	49	0.7	0.3
Total	67,723	-2	--	29.9	27.3
Northeast	65,010	58	--	17.8	26.2
Midwest	40,461	-10	--	19.4	16.3
Northeast and Midwest	105,471	22	--	37.2	42.6
South	74,530	-2	--	32.9	30.1
West	67,723	-2	--	29.9	27.3
South and West	142,253	-2	--	62.8	57.4
U.S. Total	247,724	7	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Manufacturing (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank for Growth in Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	18,883	33	27	2.0	2.0
Maine	4,527	41	19	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts	27,129	51	14	2.7	3.1
New Hampshire	5,770	119	1	0.4	0.7
Rhode Island	4,000	20	39	0.4	0.4
Vermont	2,271	59	11	0.2	0.2
Total	62,580	47	--	6.1	6.9
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	4,428	40	20	0.4	0.4
Maryland	10,531	21	38	1.1	1.0
New Jersey	37,442	28	32	3.7	3.7
New York	62,032	13	43	7.2	6.2
Pennsylvania	49,173	8	47	6.1	5.1
Total	163,606	16	--	18.5	16.4
Midwest					
Illinois	50,914	11	46	6.4	5.4
Indiana	30,474	12	44	3.6	3.1
Iowa	11,396	23	37	1.4	1.3
Michigan	49,881	-1	48	7.0	5.3
Minnesota	19,766	67	7	1.7	2.2
Ohio	58,244	12	45	7.3	6.2
Wisconsin	26,019	31	29	2.8	2.8
Total	246,694	14	--	30.3	26.5
South					
Alabama	15,735	39	22	1.4	1.5
Arkansas	9,294	44	17	0.8	0.9
District of Columbia	1,306	31	28	0.1	0.1
Florida	23,133	83	2	1.7	2.4
Georgia	24,953	44	18	2.1	2.3
Kentucky	15,461	13	42	1.7	1.5
Louisiana	12,394	20	40	1.5	1.4
Mississippi	10,514	61	9	0.9	1.1
North Carolina	38,970	30	31	3.3	3.3
Oklahoma	7,430	31	30	0.9	0.9
South Carolina	15,443	51	13	1.3	1.5
Tennessee	22,161	44	16	2.0	2.3
Texas	57,329	38	24	5.9	6.3
Virginia	21,894	25	36	1.9	1.8
West Virginia	4,352	-15	51	0.6	0.4
Total	280,369	37	--	26.2	27.6

Gross State Product for the Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Manufacturing (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank for Growth in Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	942	38	25	0.1	0.1
Arizona	8,300	77	3	0.7	0.9
California	117,782	74	4	9.6	12.8
Colorado	8,680	58	12	0.8	1.0
Hawaii	1,095	39	23	0.1	0.1
Idaho	3,001	63	8	0.2	0.3
Kansas	9,041	28	33	1.0	0.9
Missouri	22,708	34	26	2.2	2.3
Montana	1,010	-7	49	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	4,196	28	34	0.4	0.4
Nevada	1,140	60	10	0.1	0.1
New Mexico	1,687	68	6	0.1	0.2
North Dakota	675	40	21	0.1	0.1
Oregon	10,227	16	41	1.1	1.0
South Dakota	1,094	45	15	0.1	0.1
Utah	4,633	72	5	0.4	0.5
Washington	16,115	27	35	1.7	1.6
Wyoming	424	-7	50	0.1	0.0
Total	212,750	56	--	18.9	22.7
Northeast	226,186	23	--	24.6	23.3
Midwest	246,694	14	--	30.3	26.5
Northeast and Midwest	472,880	18	--	54.9	49.8
South	280,369	37	--	26.2	27.6
West	212,750	56	--	18.9	22.7
South and West	493,119	45	--	45.1	50.2
U.S. Total	965,999	30	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Durable Goods Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Durable Goods (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	13,361	39	26	2.4	2.5
Maine	2,039	96	4	0.2	0.4
Massachusetts	18,635	67	18	3.1	3.8
New Hampshire	4,293	173	2	0.4	0.9
Rhode Island	2,780	22	36	0.5	0.5
Vermont	1,682	69	16	0.2	0.3
Total	42,790	62	--	6.9	8.3
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	957	29	35	0.2	0.2
Maryland	5,441	22	37	1.1	1.0
New Jersey	14,389	21	38	2.9	2.6
New York	31,206	16	41	6.7	5.8
Pennsylvania	26,911	3	45	6.4	4.9
Total	78,904	13	--	17.3	14.5
Midwest					
Illinois	27,482	7	44	6.7	5.3
Indiana	21,094	8	43	4.5	3.6
Iowa	6,325	32	32	1.4	1.4
Michigan	37,628	-6	47	9.6	6.7
Minnesota	11,190	82	9	1.7	2.3
Ohio	37,972	9	42	8.6	6.9
Wisconsin	14,867	34	30	3.1	3.0
Total	156,558	11	--	35.6	29.4
South					
Alabama	7,681	51	23	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	4,768	45	25	0.8	0.8
District of Columbia	156	191	1	0.0	0.0
Florida	13,344	117	3	1.5	2.5
Georgia	9,427	65	20	1.3	1.6
Kentucky	7,592	33	31	1.4	1.4
Louisiana	3,077	1	46	0.7	0.6
Mississippi	6,034	68	17	0.8	1.0
North Carolina	14,252	85	7	1.9	2.7
Oklahoma	4,335	36	29	0.9	0.9
South Carolina	5,423	95	5	0.7	1.0
Tennessee	11,243	78	11	1.6	2.1
Texas	28,729	48	24	5.0	5.5
Virginia	8,450	61	21	1.2	1.4
West Virginia	2,278	-12	48	0.6	0.4
Total	126,789	59	--	19.6	23.2

Gross State Product for the Durable Goods Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Durable Goods (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	304	37	28	0.0	0.0
Arizona	6,509	80	10	0.9	1.2
California	77,672	84	8	10.5	14.3
Colorado	5,373	70	15	0.9	1.1
Hawaii	183	-19	49	0.0	0.0
Idaho	1,672	74	12	0.2	0.3
Kansas	4,671	32	33	0.9	0.9
Missouri	13,065	37	27	2.3	2.3
Montana	531	-26	51	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	2,034	31	34	0.4	0.4
Nevada	697	61	22	0.1	0.1
New Mexico	1,020	88	6	0.1	0.2
North Dakota	350	66	19	0.1	0.1
Oregon	7,630	18	40	1.4	1.2
South Dakota	677	71	14	0.1	0.1
Utah	3,043	73	13	0.4	0.5
Washington	10,428	19	39	2.0	1.8
Wyoming	94	-24	50	0.0	0.0
Total	135,953	62	--	20.5	24.7
Northeast	121,694	27	--	24.2	22.7
Midwest	156,558	11	--	35.6	29.4
Northeast and Midwest	278,252	17	--	59.8	52.2
South	126,789	59	--	19.6	23.2
West	135,953	62	--	20.5	24.7
South and West	262,742	60	--	40.2	47.8
U.S. Total	540,994	35	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Motor Vehicles and Equipment Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Motor Vehicles and Equipment (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	243	188	9	0.2	0.5
Maine	19	-28	38	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	96	-67	51	0.5	0.2
New Hampshire	5	67	18	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	28	-55	47	0.1	0.1
Vermont	11	400	6	0.0	0.0
Total	402	-14	--	0.9	0.8
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	413	19	27	0.6	0.8
Maryland	578	25	26	0.8	1.2
New Jersey	731	-32	41	2.0	1.5
New York	763	-44	46	2.5	1.5
Pennsylvania	715	-58	48	3.1	1.4
Total	3,200	-35	--	9.0	6.4
Midwest					
Illinois	1,775	39	23	2.3	3.5
Indiana	2,678	-20	35	6.1	5.3
Iowa	204	-9	33	0.4	0.4
Michigan	16,458	-29	40	42.5	32.9
Minnesota	741	87	16	0.7	1.5
Ohio	6,600	0	30	12.0	13.2
Wisconsin	1,541	-22	36	3.6	3.1
Total	29,997	-19	--	67.7	59.9
South					
Alabama	837	118	13	0.7	1.7
Arkansas	265	76	17	0.3	0.5
District of Columbia	7	-33	43	0.0	0.0
Florida	395	310	8	0.2	0.8
Georgia	814	-18	34	1.8	1.6
Kentucky	1,645	57	20	1.9	3.3
Louisiana	237	421	4	0.1	0.5
Mississippi	1,064	403	5	0.4	2.1
North Carolina	877	108	14	0.8	1.8
Oklahoma	267	-24	[illegible]	0.6	0.5
South Carolina	444	691	[illegible]	0.1	0.9
Tennessee	1,630	157	10	1.2	3.3
Texas	1,091	31	24	1.5	2.2
Virginia	687	26	25	1.0	1.4
West Virginia	207	98	15	0.2	0.4
Total	10,467	78	--	10.8	20.9

Gross State Product for the Motor Vehicles and Equipment Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Motor Vehicles and Equipment (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	1	0	31	0.0	0.0
Arizona	11	-60	49	0.0	0.0
California	1,736	-32	42	4.7	3.5
Colorado	59	-37	44	0.2	0.1
Hawaii	4	0	32	0.0	0.0
Idaho	118	327	7	0.1	0.2
Kansas	533	14	28	0.9	1.1
Missouri	2,543	6	29	4.4	5.1
Montana	6	500	3	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	212	41	22	0.3	0.4
Nevada	69	1,200	1	0.0	0.1
New Mexico	74	133	12	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	48	156	11	0.0	0.1
Oregon	63	-65	50	0.3	0.1
South Dakota	21	-29	39	0.1	0.0
Utah	140	59	19	0.2	0.3
Washington	371	52	21	0.4	0.7
Wyoming	-3	-40	45	0.0	0.0
Total	6,006	-5	--	11.6	12.0
Northeast	3,602	-33	--	9.9	7.2
Midwest	29,997	-19	--	67.7	59.9
Northeast and Midwest	33,599	-21	--	77.6	67.1
South	10,467	78	--	10.8	20.9
West	6,006	-5	--	11.6	12.0
South and West	16,473	35	--	22.4	32.9
U.S. Total	50,072	-8	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Nondurable Goods Manufacturing (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	5,522	15	37	1.3	1.2
Maine	2,488	8	46	0.6	0.6
Massachusetts	8,495	14	38	2.1	1.9
New Hampshire	1,477	16	36	0.4	0.3
Rhode Island	1,220	14	39	0.3	0.3
Vermont	589	27	23	0.1	0.1
Total	19,791	14	--	4.8	4.5
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	3,471	44	10	0.7	0.8
Maryland	5,090	20	31	1.2	1.2
New Jersey	23,053	35	15	5.0	5.4
New York	30,826	8	45	7.9	6.9
Pennsylvania	22,262	18	34	5.6	5.3
Total	84,702	19	--	20.4	19.7
Midwest					
Illinois	23,431	16	35	6.0	5.6
Indiana	9,380	25	24	2.3	2.3
Iowa	5,072	9	44	1.4	1.2
Michigan	12,252	25	25	2.9	3.0
Minnesota	8,576	44	11	1.7	2.0
Ohio	20,272	19	32	5.3	5.1
Wisconsin	11,152	25	26	2.5	2.5
Total	90,135	22	--	21.9	21.6
South					
Alabama	8,054	28	20	1.8	1.9
Arkansas	4,526	42	12	1.0	1.1
District of Columbia	1,149	19	33	0.3	0.2
Florida	9,790	40	13	1.9	2.2
Georgia	15,525	30	18	3.2	3.3
Kentucky	7,868	-7	50	2.2	1.6
Louisiana	9,317	28	22	2.6	2.7
Mississippi	4,480	53	6	1.0	1.3
North Carolina	24,718	-1	49	5.4	4.3
Oklahoma	3,095	23	30	0.9	0.9
South Carolina	10,020	29	19	2.2	2.3
Tennessee	10,918	14	41	2.7	2.5
Texas	28,600	28	21	7.4	7.6
Virginia	13,444	2	47	2.9	2.4
West Virginia	2,074	-18	51	0.7	0.5
Total	153,578	19	--	36.3	35.0

Gross State Product for the Nondurable Goods Manufacturing Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Nondurable Goods Manufacturing (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	638	38	14	0.2	0.2
Arizona	1,790	62	2	0.3	0.4
California	40,110	56	5	8.2	10.4
Colorado	3,307	35	16	0.7	0.8
Hawaii	912	59	3	0.2	0.3
Idaho	1,328	47	8	0.3	0.3
Kansas	4,370	24	29	1.1	1.1
Missouri	9,643	30	17	2.1	2.2
Montana	479	24	28	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	2,162	24	27	0.5	0.5
Nevada	442	59	4	0.1	0.1
New Mexico	667	46	9	0.2	0.2
North Dakota	325	14	40	0.1	0.1
Oregon	2,597	9	43	0.7	0.6
South Dakota	417	11	42	0.1	0.1
Utah	1,590	71	1	0.3	0.4
Washington	5,687	47	7	1.2	1.4
Wyoming	330	-1	48	0.1	0.1
Total	76,794	45	--	16.5	19.3
Northeast	104,493	18	--	25.2	24.1
Midwest	90,135	22	--	21.9	21.6
Northeast and Midwest	194,628	20	--	47.2	45.7
South	153,578	19	--	36.3	35.0
West	76,794	45	--	16.5	19.3
South and West	230,372	27	--	52.8	54.3
U.S. Total	425,000	24	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Transportation, Communications (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	6,713	63	7	1.2	1.4
Maine	1,909	48	19	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts	10,064	35	32	2.2	2.1
New Hampshire	1,506	67	5	0.3	0.3
Rhode Island	1,178	32	36	0.3	0.2
Vermont	849	49	17	0.2	0.2
Total	22,219	46	--	4.5	4.7
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	1,238	36	30	0.3	0.3
Maryland	8,471	54	14	1.6	1.8
New Jersey	18,659	45	23	3.7	3.9
New York	37,197	18	46	9.2	7.8
Pennsylvania	22,526	22	43	5.6	5.0
Total	88,091	27	--	20.4	18.8
Midwest					
Illinois	25,842	32	34	5.9	5.7
Indiana	10,044	29	39	2.4	2.2
Iowa	4,152	13	49	1.2	0.9
Michigan	13,313	10	50	3.7	2.9
Minnesota	8,272	37	29	1.8	1.8
Ohio	18,643	14	48	5.0	4.1
Wisconsin	7,028	25	41	1.7	1.5
Total	87,294	23	--	21.6	19.2
South					
Alabama	7,236	54	15	1.4	1.6
Arkansas	4,217	70	3	0.8	1.0
District of Columbia	2,277	23	42	0.5	0.5
Florida	19,934	54	12	3.8	4.2
Georgia	14,158	74	1	2.4	3.1
Kentucky	5,852	39	28	1.3	1.3
Louisiana	8,908	21	44	2.2	1.9
Mississippi	3,532	46	22	0.7	0.8
North Carolina	11,042	61	11	2.1	2.4
Oklahoma	5,815	32	35	1.4	1.3
South Carolina	4,961	65	6	0.9	1.1
Tennessee	7,326	62	8	1.4	1.6
Texas	37,570	50	16	7.5	8.2
Virginia	12,091	70	4	2.1	2.6
West Virginia	3,625	8	51	1.1	0.8
Total	148,544	51	--	29.5	32.3

Gross State Product for the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Transportation, Communications (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	1,836	31	38	0.4	0.4
Arizona	6,024	62	10	1.1	1.3
California	48,852	47	20	9.7	10.3
Colorado	7,252	54	13	1.4	1.6
Hawaii	2,530	43	25	0.5	0.5
Idaho	1,606	43	24	0.4	0.4
Kansas	5,907	47	21	1.3	1.4
Missouri	10,981	34	33	2.5	2.4
Montana	1,473	20	45	0.4	0.3
Nebraska	3,060	31	37	0.8	0.8
Nevada	2,393	71	2	0.4	0.5
New Mexico	2,548	36	31	0.6	0.6
North Dakota	1,281	40	26	0.3	0.3
Oregon	5,000	28	40	1.2	1.1
South Dakota	1,028	14	47	0.3	0.2
Utah	3,499	62	9	0.7	0.8
Washington	7,872	40	27	1.6	1.7
Wyoming	1,574	48	18	0.4	0.4
Total	114,716	44	--	23.9	24.9
Northeast	110,310	30	--	24.9	23.6
Midwest	87,294	23	--	21.6	19.2
Northeast and Midwest	197,604	27	--	46.5	42.8
South	148,544	51	--	29.5	32.3
West	114,716	44	--	23.9	24.9
South and West	263,260	48	--	53.5	57.2
U.S. Total	460,864	38	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Wholesale Trade Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Wholesale Trade (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	6,149	88	9	1.5	1.8
Maine	1,314	79	11	0.3	0.4
Massachusetts	10,789	95	4	2.5	3.2
New Hampshire	1,312	119	2	0.3	0.4
Rhode Island	1,165	57	17	0.3	0.3
Vermont	623	91	7	0.1	0.2
Total	21,352	91	--	5.1	6.3
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	770	54	18	0.2	0.2
Maryland	6,356	79	12	1.6	1.9
New Jersey	16,837	97	3	3.9	5.0
New York	33,046	42	26	10.6	9.7
Pennsylvania	14,140	48	22	4.4	4.2
Total	71,149	57	--	20.7	21.0
Midwest					
Illinois	20,635	44	25	6.5	6.1
Indiana	5,724	36	35	1.9	1.7
Iowa	3,390	18	43	1.3	1.0
Michigan	11,266	46	24	3.5	3.3
Minnesota	6,949	39	32	2.3	2.0
Ohio	13,364	39	33	4.4	3.9
Wisconsin	5,555	48	21	1.7	1.6
Total	66,883	41	--	21.7	19.7
South					
Alabama	3,928	40	31	1.3	1.2
Arkansas	1,938	34	37	0.7	0.6
District of Columbia	563	-1	50	0.3	0.2
Florida	15,700	93	5	3.7	4.6
Georgia	11,595	90	8	2.8	3.4
Kentucky	3,159	36	36	1.1	0.9
Louisiana	4,355	10	48	1.8	1.3
Mississippi	1,915	29	39	0.7	0.6
North Carolina	7,830	74	14	2.1	2.3
Oklahoma	3,061	16	45	1.2	0.9
South Carolina	3,043	57	15	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	6,271	52	19	1.9	1.8
Texas	22,568	42	28	7.3	6.6
Virginia	7,014	85	10	1.7	2.1
West Virginia	1,260	13	46	0.5	0.4
Total	94,200	55	--	27.8	27.8

Gross State Product for the Wholesale Trade Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Wholesale Trade (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	443	40	30	0.1	0.1
Arizona	3,443	92	6	0.8	1.0
California	46,325	77	13	12.0	13.6
Colorado	4,085	42	27	1.3	1.2
Hawaii	1,054	57	16	0.3	0.3
Idaho	892	25	41	0.3	0.3
Kansas	3,078	29	40	1.1	0.9
Missouri	6,878	32	38	2.4	2.0
Montana	677	7	49	0.3	0.2
Nebraska	2,113	24	42	0.8	0.6
Nevada	1,077	121	1	0.2	0.3
New Mexico	1,040	39	34	0.3	0.3
North Dakota	887	13	47	0.4	0.3
Oregon	3,802	41	29	1.2	1.1
South Dakota	705	17	44	0.3	0.2
Utah	1,766	47	23	0.5	0.5
Washington	7,282	52	20	2.2	2.1
Wyoming	336	-13	51	0.2	0.1
Total	85,883	58	--	24.8	25.3
Northeast	92,501	63	--	25.8	27.2
Midwest	66,883	41	--	21.7	19.7
Northeast and Midwest	159,384	53	--	47.5	47.0
South	94,200	55	--	27.8	27.8
West	85,883	58	--	24.8	25.3
South and West	180,083	56	--	52.5	53.0
U.S. Total	339,467	55	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Retail Trade Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Retail Trade (in Millions of 1987 Dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	8,674	78	3	1.4	1.8
Maine	2,609	76	4	0.4	0.5
Massachusetts	13,894	70	6	2.4	2.9
New Hampshire	2,563	105	1	0.4	0.5
Rhode Island	2,020	61	12	0.4	0.4
Vermont	1,170	75	5	0.2	0.2
Total	30,930	75	--	5.1	6.4
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	1,213	50	17	0.2	0.2
Maryland	11,044	64	11	2.0	2.3
New Jersey	17,012	61	13	3.1	3.5
New York	35,432	44	21	7.1	7.3
Pennsylvania	21,036	32	27	4.6	4.3
Total	85,737	46	--	17.1	17.6
Midwest					
Illinois	23,202	23	37	5.5	4.8
Indiana	10,493	23	38	2.5	2.2
Iowa	4,563	9	47	1.2	0.9
Michigan	17,011	20	39	4.1	3.5
Minnesota	8,619	36	22	1.8	1.8
Ohio	19,531	25	35	4.5	4.0
Wisconsin	8,346	25	36	1.9	1.7
Total	91,765	23	--	21.7	18.9
South					
Alabama	5,955	33	26	1.3	1.2
Arkansas	3,545	30	29	0.8	0.7
District of Columbia	1,531	26	33	0.4	0.3
Florida	27,689	85	2	4.3	5.7
Georgia	12,624	67	8	2.2	2.6
Kentucky	5,949	25	34	1.4	1.2
Louisiana	6,677	11	45	1.7	1.4
Mississippi	3,648	18	42	0.9	0.8
North Carolina	12,777	64	10	2.3	2.6
Oklahoma	5,222	18	43	1.3	1.1
South Carolina	6,216	65	9	1.1	1.3
Tennessee	9,903	46	20	2.0	2.0
Texas	30,369	35	24	6.5	6.2
Virginia	12,463	67	7	2.2	2.6
West Virginia	2,405	5	49	0.7	0.5
Total	146,973	47	--	29.0	30.2

Gross State Product for the Retail Trade Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Retail Trade (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	1,122	32	28	0.2	0.2
Arizona	7,360	59	16	1.3	1.5
California	66,213	48	18	13.0	13.6
Colorado	6,920	27	31	1.6	1.4
Hawaii	2,993	61	14	0.5	0.6
Idaho	1,603	20	40	0.4	0.3
Kansas	4,527	26	32	1.0	0.9
Missouri	9,870	30	30	2.2	2.0
Montana	1,162	2	50	0.3	0.2
Nebraska	2,728	12	44	0.7	0.6
Nevada	2,658	61	15	0.5	0.5
New Mexico	2,460	35	25	0.5	0.5
North Dakota	1,028	7	48	0.3	0.2
Oregon	4,737	19	41	1.2	1.0
South Dakota	1,168	10	46	0.3	0.2
Utah	2,665	36	23	0.6	0.5
Washington	10,617	46	19	2.1	2.2
Wyoming	744	-18	51	0.3	0.2
Total	130,575	40	--	27.2	26.9
Northeast	116,667	53	--	22.2	24.0
Midwest	91,765	23	--	21.7	18.9
Northeast and Midwest	208,432	38	--	43.9	42.9
South	146,973	47	--	29.0	30.2
West	130,575	40	--	27.2	26.9
South and West	277,548	44	--	56.1	57.1
U.S. Total	485,980	41	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for FIRE (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	18,572	56	9	1.8	2.1
Maine	3,984	50	10	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts	24,317	38	17	2.7	2.8
New Hampshire	5,099	94	1	0.4	0.6
Rhode Island	3,350	40	16	0.4	0.4
Vermont	2,266	74	3	0.2	0.2
Total	57,588	49	--	5.7	6.5
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	2,651	67	5	0.2	0.3
Maryland	16,888	44	13	1.7	1.9
New Jersey	42,033	70	4	3.6	4.7
New York	102,055	41	15	10.9	11.8
Pennsylvania	36,905	23	24	4.4	4.1
Total	200,532	43	--	20.9	22.8
Midwest					
Illinois	44,608	18	29	5.6	5.1
Indiana	15,591	14	31	1.9	1.7
Iowa	9,511	-5	42	1.4	1.0
Michigan	30,574	19	28	3.7	3.4
Minnesota	17,188	29	20	2.0	1.9
Ohio	34,143	24	23	4.0	3.8
Wisconsin	16,349	21	25	2.0	1.8
Total	167,964	19	--	20.6	18.7
South					
Alabama	9,561	26	22	1.1	1.0
Arkansas	5,230	19	27	0.6	0.6
District of Columbia	3,218	-4	41	0.5	0.4
Florida	37,908	33	18	4.1	4.2
Georgia	19,776	64	7	1.8	2.2
Kentucky	10,172	29	21	1.1	1.1
Louisiana	11,996	-15	50	2.0	1.3
Mississippi	5,328	11	33	0.7	0.6
North Carolina	17,889	58	8	1.6	2.0
Oklahoma	7,244	-9	45	1.1	0.8
South Carolina	9,593	83	2	0.8	1.1
Tennessee	13,981	46	12	1.4	1.5
Texas	51,446	20	26	6.1	5.6
Virginia	22,086	65	6	1.9	2.5
West Virginia	4,523	7	37	0.6	0.5
Total	229,951	30	--	25.4	25.2

Gross State Product for the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for FIRE (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	1,833	-30	51	0.4	0.2
Arizona	11,442	42	14	1.2	1.3
California	139,138	49	11	13.7	15.6
Colorado	10,267	3	38	1.5	1.2
Hawaii	4,333	14	30	0.6	0.5
Idaho	2,299	-10	47	0.4	0.3
Kansas	7,970	9	35	1.0	0.8
Missouri	15,198	10	34	2.0	1.6
Montana	2,160	-10	48	0.3	0.2
Nebraska	5,363	1	40	0.7	0.6
Nevada	3,816	31	19	0.4	0.4
New Mexico	3,970	-5	43	0.6	0.4
North Dakota	2,103	-12	49	0.3	0.2
Oregon	8,787	3	39	1.3	1.0
South Dakota	1,860	-9	44	0.3	0.2
Utah	4,096	12	32	0.5	0.5
Washington	14,134	9	36	1.9	1.6
Wyoming	1,848	-10	46	0.3	0.2
Total	240,617	28	--	27.4	26.8
Northeast	258,120	44	--	26.6	29.3
Midwest	167,964	19	--	20.6	18.7
Northeast and Midwest	426,084	33	--	47.2	48.0
South	229,951	30	--	25.4	25.2
West	240,617	28	--	27.4	26.8
South and West	470,568	29	--	52.8	52.0
U.S. Total	896,652	31	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Services Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Services (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	17,141	66	9	1.6	1.8
Maine	3,876	59	11	0.4	0.4
Massachusetts	36,302	71	7	3.3	3.7
New Hampshire	4,540	100	1	0.4	0.5
Rhode Island	4,032	52	20	0.4	0.4
Vermont	2,010	57	15	0.2	0.2
Total	67,901	69	--	6.2	7.0
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	2,450	58	14	0.2	0.3
Maryland	21,667	69	8	2.0	2.3
New Jersey	39,876	74	6	3.5	4.1
New York	99,289	45	24	10.5	10.2
Pennsylvania	46,608	42	28	5.0	4.7
Total	209,890	51	--	21.3	21.6
Midwest					
Illinois	49,710	37	30	5.6	5.1
Indiana	14,918	33	33	1.7	1.5
Iowa	7,786	15	47	1.0	0.8
Michigan	31,191	29	37	3.7	3.2
Minnesota	15,963	44	25	1.7	1.6
Ohio	35,889	30	36	4.2	3.7
Wisconsin	14,298	28	38	1.7	1.5
Total	169,755	32	--	19.6	17.4
South					
Alabama	10,073	47	23	1.1	1.0
Arkansas	5,011	27	40	0.6	0.5
District of Columbia	11,582	43	26	1.2	1.2
Florida	51,302	83	2	4.3	5.3
Georgia	21,158	79	4	1.8	2.2
Kentucky	8,883	34	32	1.0	0.9
Louisiana	12,201	22	43	1.5	1.2
Mississippi	4,683	17	45	0.6	0.5
North Carolina	17,107	59	12	1.7	1.8
Oklahoma	8,362	23	42	1.0	0.9
South Carolina	8,185	63	10	0.8	0.9
Tennessee	15,494	54	17	1.5	1.6
Texas	57,450	49	21	5.9	5.9
Virginia	24,182	82	3	2.1	2.5
West Virginia	3,788	13	48	0.5	0.4
Total	259,461	55	--	25.7	26.8

Gross State Product for the Services Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Services (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	2,040	31	34	0.2	0.2
Arizona	12,711	78	5	1.1	1.3
California	146,121	59	13	14.2	15.1
Colorado	13,615	48	22	1.4	1.4
Hawaii	5,598	54	18	0.6	0.6
Idaho	2,577	15	46	0.3	0.3
Kansas	7,362	28	39	0.9	0.8
Missouri	17,953	38	29	2.0	1.8
Montana	2,100	9	50	0.3	0.2
Nebraska	4,790	25	41	0.6	0.5
Nevada	9,605	53	19	1.0	1.0
New Mexico	4,572	42	27	0.5	0.5
North Dakota	1,680	11	49	0.2	0.2
Oregon	9,008	30	35	1.1	0.9
South Dakota	1,737	17	44	0.2	0.2
Utah	4,910	55	16	0.5	0.5
Washington	16,105	36	31	1.8	1.7
Wyoming	1,048	-11	51	0.2	0.1
Total	263,532	50	--	27.2	27.3
Northeast	277,791	55	--	27.5	28.6
Midwest	169,755	32	--	19.6	17.4
Northeast and Midwest	447,546	46	--	47.1	46.0
South	259,461	55	--	25.7	26.8
West	263,532	50	--	27.2	27.3
South and West	522,993	52	--	52.9	54.0
U.S. Total	970,539	49	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for the Business Services Industry, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Business Services (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
New England					
Connecticut	4,168	102	27	1.9	1.9
Maine	549	181	2	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	9,599	170	5	3.2	4.3
New Hampshire	1,042	253	1	0.3	0.5
Rhode Island	739	121	17	0.3	0.3
Vermont	267	153	8	0.1	0.1
Total	16,364	150	--	5.9	7.3
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	524	149	9	0.2	0.2
Maryland	6,743	125	15	2.7	3.0
New Jersey	12,948	131	14	5.1	5.8
New York	23,451	62	42	13.1	10.5
Pennsylvania	8,787	99	30	4.0	3.9
Total	52,453	89	--	25.0	23.5
Midwest					
Illinois	13,914	100	29	6.3	6.2
Indiana	2,506	93	33	1.2	1.1
Iowa	1,597	61	44	0.9	0.7
Michigan	6,709	106	23	2.9	3.0
Minnesota	3,298	111	21	1.4	1.5
Ohio	6,705	81	37	3.3	3.0
Wisconsin	2,989	110	22	1.3	1.3
Total	37,718	97	--	17.3	16.9
South					
Alabama	1,805	124	16	0.7	0.8
Arkansas	816	86	36	0.4	0.4
District of Columbia	2,226	88	34	1.1	1.0
Florida	9,235	144	10	3.4	4.1
Georgia	4,802	160	7	1.7	2.2
Kentucky	1,346	103	26	0.6	0.6
Louisiana	2,336	24	50	1.7	1.0
Mississippi	580	54	46	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	3,616	168	6	1.2	1.6
Oklahoma	1,883	74	38	1.0	0.8
South Carolina	1,417	175	4	0.5	0.6
Tennessee	3,080	133	13	1.2	1.4
Texas	14,174	88	35	6.8	6.4
Virginia	7,834	176	3	2.6	3.5
West Virginia	426	61	43	0.2	0.2
Total	55,576	115	--	23.4	24.9

Gross State Product for the Business Services Industry, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Business Services (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Industry 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Industry 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Industry[4]
West					
Alaska	455	63	41	0.3	0.2
Arizona	2,830	139	11	1.1	1.3
California	36,556	95	32	16.9	16.4
Colorado	3,335	119	18	1.4	1.5
Hawaii	830	96	31	0.4	0.4
Idaho	616	28	49	0.4	0.3
Kansas	1,708	116	19	0.7	0.8
Missouri	3,943	103	25	1.8	1.8
Montana	257	55	45	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	1,023	115	20	0.4	0.5
Nevada	1,269	103	24	0.6	0.6
New Mexico	1,423	68	40	0.8	0.6
North Dakota	162	37	48	0.1	0.1
Oregon	1,799	101	28	0.8	0.8
South Dakota	179	71	39	0.1	0.1
Utah	1,043	138	12	0.4	0.5
Washington	3,269	51	47	2.0	1.5
Wyoming	126	-29	51	0.2	0.1
Total	60,823	94	--	28.3	27.3
Northeast	68,817	101	--	31.0	30.9
Midwest	37,718	97	--	17.3	16.9
Northeast and Midwest	106,535	99	--	48.3	47.8
South	55,576	115	--	23.4	24.9
West	60,823	94	--	28.3	27.3
South and West	116,399	103	--	51.7	52.2
U.S. Total	222,934	101	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.

Gross State Product for Government, 1979-1989

	1989 GSP for Government (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Government 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Government 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Government[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Government[4]
New England					
Connecticut	7,768	14	17	1.3	1.3
Maine	2,840	21	11	0.4	0.5
Massachusetts	13,419	9	30	2.3	2.2
New Hampshire	2,088	25	5	0.3	0.3
Rhode Island	2,168	9	31	0.4	0.4
Vermont	1,116	26	4	0.2	0.2
Total	29,399	13	--	4.9	4.8
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	1,623	11	26	0.3	0.3
Maryland	16,534	12	23	2.8	2.8
New Jersey	19,054	15	15	3.1	3.1
New York	48,506	19	14	7.6	7.9
Pennsylvania	22,261	3	41	4.1	3.7
Total	107,978	14	--	17.8	17.8
Midwest					
Illinois	23,207	0	44	4.3	3.8
Indiana	9,486	8	32	1.6	1.6
Iowa	5,264	0	46	1.0	0.9
Michigan	18,258	-4	48	3.6	3.0
Minnesota	9,122	12	21	1.5	1.5
Ohio	20,191	8	33	3.5	3.3
Wisconsin	9,371	10	27	1.6	1.5
Total	94,899	4	--	17.1	15.5
South					
Alabama	10,230	10	29	1.8	1.7
Arkansas	3,863	7	35	0.7	0.6
District of Columbia	16,164	13	20	2.8	2.8
Florida	28,138	39	1	3.8	4.7
Georgia	16,351	23	8	2.5	2.7
Kentucky	7,698	7	36	1.4	1.3
Louisiana	7,990	0	45	1.5	1.3
Mississippi	5,051	6	40	0.9	0.8
North Carolina	15,716	24	7	2.4	2.6
Oklahoma	7,629	6	39	1.4	1.3
South Carolina	9,296	23	9	1.4	1.6
Tennessee	11,026	6	38	2.0	1.8
Texas	38,732	24	6	5.9	6.4
Virginia	24,756	23	10	3.9	4.2
West Virginia	2,987	-6	50	0.6	0.5
Total	205,627	19	--	33.0	34.3

Gross State Product for Government, 1979-1989 (continued)

	1989 GSP for Government (in millions of 1989 dollars)[1]	Percent Change in GSP for Government 1979-1989[2]	Rank in Growth of Government 1979-1989[3]	Share of 1979 U.S. GSP for Government[4]	Share of 1989 U.S. GSP for Government[4]
West					
Alaska	3,502	10	28	0.6	0.6
Arizona	9,013	32	2	1.3	1.5
California	78,212	20	13	12.4	13.0
Colorado	9,424	12	22	1.6	1.6
Hawaii	5,401	11	25	0.9	0.9
Idaho	1,942	-1	47	0.4	0.3
Kansas	6,006	14	18	1.0	1.0
Missouri	10,013	8	34	1.8	1.7
Montana	1,815	-7	51	0.4	0.3
Nebraska	4,124	7	37	0.7	0.7
Nevada	2,798	32	3	0.4	0.5
New Mexico	4,504	11	24	0.8	0.7
North Dakota	1,441	-5	49	0.3	0.2
Oregon	6,155	1	42	1.1	1.0
South Dakota	1,469	1	43	0.3	0.2
Utah	4,368	20	12	0.7	0.7
Washington	14,170	15	16	2.3	2.4
Wyoming	1,453	13	19	0.2	0.2
Total	165,810	16	--	27.2	27.5
Northeast	137,377	14	--	22.7	22.6
Midwest	94,899	4	--	17.1	15.5
Northeast and Midwest	232,276	9	--	39.8	38.1
South	205,627	19	--	33.0	34.3
West	165,810	16	--	27.2	27.5
South and West	371,437	17	--	60.2	61.9
U.S. Total	603,713	14	--	100.0	100.0

[1]U.S. and regional levels may differ slightly from actual levels because those shown here are derived from rounded state data.

[2]Growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars rounded to the nearest million. Constant 1982 dollars used to control for the effects of inflation.

[3]Rankings based on growth rates calculated from 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars and carried out to the distinguishing decimal place (not shown in growth rate column).

[4]Shares calculated based on 1979 and 1989 levels in 1982 dollars to allow for comparisons between years without distortions from inflation. Shares for 1979 and 1989 in current dollars differ from the shares shown.

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross State Product: New Estimates" (raw data), Washington, D.C., November 26, 1991.